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ovate, acutish, not keeled, coriaceous, smooth; flowering glumes ovate, acutish, slightly thinner than the empty glumes, rounded on the back, about 7-nerved,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 lines long, pubescent on the margins and back below, and thickly pubescent on the rachilla; palet ovate, about 2 lines long, in maturity divided to the base, the two keels winged: stamens 3, included; stigmas 2, plumose; grain concavo-convex, roundish, the 2 thin margins incurved, the 2 thickened styles persistent at the summit.

Collected at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by *G. C. Nealley*, 1891. I place this species doubtfully in *Melica*, although it differs in several particulars from any species of that genus with which I am acquainted. First, the empty glumes are rather thicker than the flowering ones; second, the upper glume is 7- to 9-nerved; third, the upper flowers of the spikelet are not club-shaped; fourth, the base of the flowering glume and the rachilla are densely pubescent; fifth, the ovary is roundish in outline, concavo-convex with the margins incurved, and 2 thick horn-like styles.—*GEORGE VASEY, Washington, D. C.*

**Fasciation in *Cnicus lanceolatus*.**—The most peculiar case of fasciation that ever came under my notice is that of a common thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus* Hoffm.) recently obtained from Grand Traverse county, in Michigan. The accompanying cut will give some idea of its shape. The specimen where cut off, a few inches above the ground, is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. Its greatest width is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the average width being a little over 7 inches and nowhere more than an inch thick. The plant is 3 ft. 7 in. high including the bending top. It does not branch, but for the most part the broad stem is well covered with leaves. The numerous flower heads are sessile or nearly so at the very summit.—*J. W. TOUMEX, Botanical Laboratory, Mich. Agr'l College.*



**A new *Eriogynia*.** Notes.—*Eriogynia* (*Petrophytum*, Nuttall) *Hendersoni* n. sp.—A depressed branched plant more or less pilose; leaves green, very slightly if at all sericeous, half to one inch long, spatulate,

somewhat abruptly acute, thick, three-ribbed beneath, those of the scapes very small and few, resembling bracts; inflorescence racemose,

much more open and loose than in *E. caespitosa* Watson; pedicels three lines long, usually with a small bract midway, but these sometimes basal on the lowest; calyx-lobes oval, obtuse; disk hairy within, about the length of the calyx-tube and adnate to it except the free crenulate edge—the twenty-five or more stamens inserted just outside the margin; carpels five, each two- to four-ovuled, one- or two-seeded, hairy along the inner edge, oblong-obovate to ovate, the rather rigid styles bent outward; filaments filiform or slightly flattened at the base; petals white, smooth, oblong to nearly orbicular, unguiculate, nearly as long as the stamens; seeds linear; scapes three or four inches high.

An interesting plant, nearest to *E. caespitosa* Watson, differing especially in the smoother, more robust habit, the shorter and proportionally broader carpels, the shorter and stouter styles and the thick, three-nerved leaves. Except the inflorescence the general habit resembles that of *Arctostaphylos alpina*. It was discovered on vertical cliffs near the summit of the Olympic Mountains, Washington, at an altitude of 7,500 ft., July 15, 1890, by Prof. L. F. Henderson, for whom it is named; and was also collected in the same region on Sept. 30 following, by Mr. Charles V. Piper.

Mr. J. W. Blankinship collected, July 7th, 1890, in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming, at an altitude of 10,000 ft. what seems to be good *Erigeron Tweedyana* Canby & Rose.

Prof. E. L. Greene has issued some advance sheets of *Pittonia*, vol. ii, pp. 159–166, July 1st, 1891. On page 162, a plant is described as new under the name of *Tellima nudicaulis*. This is evidently the same as Nos. 119 and 52b of the collections of the Northern Transcontinental Survey, distributed by me under the MS. name of *Tellima pentandra* and which Prof. D. C. Eaton described as *Heuchera Williamsii* in BOTANICAL GAZETTE, vol. xv. p. 62 (March, 1890). If a *Tellima*—and I still think it accords better with that genus than with *Heuchera*—it should probably bear the original name of *T. pentandra*, as given in Prof. Eaton's article. Some botanists, however, may insist on using the specific name which it bears under *Heuchera*, in which case it would be *T. Williamsii*.—WM. M. CANBY, *Wilmington, Del.*